BLAINE ON THE RAMPAGE. A LIVELY SCENE IN THE SUR-JUDI-CIART COMMITTEE BOOM.

The Ex-Speaker Investigating his Investigator-Why Mr. Knott Kept the Caldwell tor-Why Mr. Knott Kept the Caldwell Cableram from the Public-An Exciting Colleguy Between Blaine and Knott.

WASHINGTON, June 7 .- The Sub-Judielary Committee to-day continued the investi-gation of the matters affecting Mr. Blaine. Before proceeding with the examination of wit-pesses Mr. Frye, on behalf of Mr. Blaine, re-quested that the telegram received by Mr. Knott quested that the telegram received by Mr. Knott from Josiah P. Caldwell, from London, be printed in connection with the rest of the testimony, as ordered by the committee.

Mr. Hunton said the sub-committee had no official knowledge of the existence of such a

telegram ; that was a matter in the bands of the

full committee.

Mr. Ashe said be never heard of the despatch till Mr. Biaine alluded to it on the fl.or.
Mr. Hunton said he knew of it, but was not

committee request the full committee to furcommittee request the full committee to lurnish the despatch for publication with the testimony: which Mr. Hunton said would be taken into consideration by the sub-committee.

Ex-Senator Rice, of Arkansas, who was a di-

rector in the Little Rock and Fort Smith road, was formerly the Land Commissioner of the road, were then examined, but their testimony was brief and threw no light on the question of the seventy-five bonds. Mr. N. S. Rice said he knew of C. idwell seiling the bonds of the road in New York at from twenty-five to sixty. The bonds were never sold in the open market. He knew nothing of the bonds which went into the

BLAINE RAISING A QUESTION OF VERACITY. MILAINE RAISING A QUESTION OF VERACITY.

Mr. Blaine said he would like to look at the record of the committee to ascertain when this sub-committee was appointed.

Mr. Hunton—I his sub-committee has no more right with the record than any other members of the committee. The record is in charge of the Clerk.

Mr. Hisine—Is it necessary for the Clerk to be bere before we can open the book and examine it?

here before we can open the book and examine it?

Mr. Hunton—Mr. Frye or any other member has as much right to look at the book as the sub-committee has.

Mr. Blaine—Then if Mr. Frye can look at it I will look at it.

Mr. Blaine—Then if Mr. Frye can look at it I will look at it.

Mr. Blaine walked over and took the book, saying a question of veracity had risen between Mr. Knott and himself, and he regretted that Mr. Knott was not present. He wanted to exhibit to the world that the records show that the sub-committee was appointed on May 8, and that the Tarbox resolution was passed on the dorf Mny, while Ar. Knott had said on the floor of the House last Londay that he had ampointed the sub-committee long before the Tarbox resolution was passed. He desired to show that the records of the committee and not bear out the statement of the Chairman, Mr. Knott.

T. A. Green was then aworn, whereupon Mr.

bear out the statement of the Colarman, Mr. Knott.

T. A. Green was then sworn, whereupen Mr. Blaine soid he had seen in the papers that this witness was going to be examined in relation to transactions of himself (Mr. Biaine) with J. B. Stewart. He desired to have Air. Stewart present when the witness testified.

Mr. Hun on notified the Sergeant-at-Arms to summon Mr. Stewart by telegrapa at once.

BLAINE OBJECTS.

The witness then testified that he fived in St. The wirness then testified that he lived in St. Joseph, Mo., and was acquisited with the business of the Kansas Pacific Railroad Company. Mr. Frye-Mr. Blaine has -sked that the examination of this witness be deferred till Mr. Stewart shall be pre-ent; do I understand that request to be desired?

Mr. Hunton-I did not so understand it. Mr. Blaine-I desire to make that request now. Mr. Hunton-Phe committee will take it into consider tion.

disposed of.

Mr. Hunton—Why do you object? We are investigating the Union Pacific Hailroad, which will probably take us trice months to complete.

Mr. Blaine—inough it is the Union Pacific, want to snow that it is aimed as me, and that

want to snow that it is aimed at me, and that for a ourpose.

Mr. Hunton—I want to say that when you charge that this investigation was set on foot for purposes against you you state what is not so. I want to make it thorough, and at the same time as kindly as can be done.

Af er some consultation the witness said he would like to go on with his statement, and he would rem in here and meet Mr. S.ewart as long as Mr. Bisine or the committee should deside. Thereupon Mr. Bisine waited his request, and the witness testified that in look the Eastern

site. Thereupon Mr. Blaine waived his request, and the witness testified that in 1864 the Eastern Division of the Union Pacific kal.road made a contract with samuel Hallett to outlid the road, and arreed to give him all their bonds and stock and whatever else he could obtain for the road in the way of subsidies from Congress. Mr. Hallett took in a partners or Perry and Thomas C. Durant. In October, 1884, Mr Hallett turned over \$250,000 of the bonds to J. B. Stewart. The latter acced as counsel, and was the uthor of the letth section of the act of Congress of 1864, whereby the credit of the road was strengthened.

The QUESTION OF VERACITY SETTLED.

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At this point Mr. Knott entered the committee room, and after consulting with Ar. Hunton, the Consirman, said:

Mr. Knott-I nave just been told that Mr. Blame has called attention to an entry on the docket of the Committee on the Judiciary to show that this succommittee was appointed on the 3d of M. y.

Mr. Blame—Phatis what the docket says.

Mr. Knott—Precisely; and I unpressions.

r. Knott-Precisely; and I understand that Baine has called the attention of the re-ters to that fact in order to show that I tolu

Mr. Biaine—I said that you contr dicted my statement and that it was a question of versoity between us.

Mr. Knatt—We will now have the facts, and I will be ool ged to the reporters to give the facts at I state them. Some time after what is known as the Luttreli resolution we she not comparatively short dime, I proposed to poolin a sub-committee to investigate the surject matter of that resolution. I went to my friend, Mr. Hurd, and asked him if he would take a place on that successful them is the would take a place on the committee, but the management of the committee, or whether I omitted to inform the cancer, whether I omitted to inform the committee, or whether I omitted to inform the committee, and the interest of the committee, or whether I omitted to inform the committee, or whether the management of the committee of the sorty on the docket, I do not kn

Mr. Knott-I desire to make a short statement ho have heard me make my statement as which he have heard me make my statement say whether I am correct or not left. Hunton-So forrect or not MR. KNOTT'S STATEMENT CORROBORATED.

Mr. knott.—I desire first, that those gentlemen who have heard me make my statement shall say whether I am correct or not.

Mr. Hunton—So far as I know, your statement is, I think, the exact truth.

Mr. Lawrence—I do not know under what resolution the sub-committee on the Pacific Railroad was appointed. but Mr. Knott c.lie I my attention to his having asked me to serve on the sub-committee, a f ct which I h d lorgotten until he did call my attention to it; and I then rememoered that he did, as he says, come to my seat, I think in the House and I said to him in substance that the fluits and asked me to serve on that subtomnittee, and I said to him in substance that strything he said I would do. I hat matter secaped my attention entirely, as I have said, until he reminded me of it. There was nothing done under index due of it. There was nothing done under that appointment. When the larbor resolution said to me that I was to act with bim adder the resolution, or something to that fisch, and said to me that I should notify a reliable, or could notify him, and to the could market he time for heginaling the examination is

was the first time the I had heard any intimation, so f r as I can now remember, that there was to be any investig tion of Mr. Blaine.

Mr. Knott—Mr. Lawrence, at the time I came to you and told you that you were appointed on the sub-committee, that was a long time before the Tarbox resolution.

Mr. Lawrence—Oh! yes; a long time before the Tarbox resolution.

Mr. Frye and Mr. Hurd corroborated what Mr. Knott said in regard to them.

the Tarbox resolution.

Mr. Frye and Mr. Hurd corroborated what
Mr. Knott said in regard to them.

Mr. Ashe—I will state that so far as I recollect
the time when it was first announced to me that
this committee was formed, my recollection
corresponds with Mr. Knott's statement.

this committee was formed, my recollection corresponds with Mr. Knote's starement.

THE COMMITTEE DEFENDED.

Mr. Hunton—I desire to state that we held the first meeting at my room and took the testimony of Mr. Ham in relation to the lost bonds of the Union Pacific Raliroad. Whether after or oefore that examin then I would not be certain, but soon after the introduction of the Parbox resolution, probably after its reference (I am pretty sure) to the sub-committee to which the Luttrell resolution had been referred, I old send a message to Mr. Blaine substantially as Judge Lawrence has said, and probatly on the same day, or immediately thereafter, Mr. Blaine sent for me to come into the room of the Ways and Means Committee, and there this same statement was made by me to Mr. Blaine (except that it was fulier and more in detailly which I had asked Mr. Lawrence to tell him. I told him, among other things, that I desired to conduct this examination kindly and importially, but that it should be as thorough as I could make it, and her quested me not to enter upon it at once, because he desired to go to the Centennial. It was agreed that the examination of witnesses on the Tarbox resolution should be postponed until the week succeeding the Centennial week—I elleve until the first day of that week. On that very day the examination began, and I have endeavored to live up exactly to what I told Mr. Blaine; namely, that the examination should be kindly, impartial, and thorough. I am wholly unconscious of having ever departed from that rule. There has been no delay (as my colleagues on the sub-committee will bear me out) on this investigation that could have been svoided by the committee will bear me out) on this investigation that could have been svoided by the committee was postponed on account of his request to have it postponed, that he might be in attendance, be being then sick at his house. On several occasions other than that the committee has failed to go on because of the absence of Mr. Blaine, Notably on honday.

M THE COMMITTEE DEFENDED.

shape or form, nor that anvoedy eise would.

BLAINE'S COMPLAINT.

Mr. Blaine—I now deeire to make a statement. The fact has been stated by the Cheirman of the committee (Mr. Knott), and by the various gentlemen who are members of the committee, that he went around to see if pool is were willing to serve on that Luttrell committee.

Mr. Knott—I told them that they were appointed.

Mr. Blaine—I did not interrupt you, sir. I do not know anything abo t what you told, but what I do know is this, that the Luttrell resolution passed the House of Representatives on the 31st of January last. I hat resolution mr. Hunton represents as a very important resolution—a resolution so important that he could not possibly neglect any part of it. And yet this important resolution lay ninety-two days dead and dormant, and never had the breath of life breathed into it by the Chairman, or by Mr. Hunton, until the 4th day of May. Mark that. There is not the slightest evidence anywhere that you ever gave that resolution the least attention, until the 4th day of May, and that was the day after the Tarbox resolution was adopted. When the Tarbox resolution was adopted. When the Tarbox resolution was adopted. When the Tarbox resolution was adopted it said to Mr. Frye, but he did not leave the message: "I wish you would see Knott and tell him I want Northern Democrats put on that sub-committee," I went so far as to specify Mr. Lynde and Mr. Hurdaithough I bad no acquaintance whatever with think it a prudent message to bear, and so did not deliver it. Instantaneously on the passage of the Tarbox resolution—the ink was hardly dry on that resolution was sever given to you, and there is no record anywhere that it was invour hands ninety-two dys before, it is certain that you never old anything under it until the 4th day of May, and you th

If the resolution was an important resolution, as in is scope it is, why was nothing done with it between the 31st day of Japuary and the 4th day of May-over three calendar months, five days in excess? That is the question which I wish Mr. Knott to answer.

Mr. Knott-I will answer it, sir.

WHAT BLAINE WANTS TO KNOW.

WHAT BLAINE WANTS TO KNOW.

Mr. Blaine—W...it one minute. While answering that question, I want to know also something to which I did not get a full answer the other day from the Chairman of the suo-committee. When I asked him (Mr. Hunton) on the floor of the House if he knew of the passession of the Jud ciary Committee (Mr. Knot.) of a telegram from Josiah Caldwell, he told me te (Mr. Hunton) would answer that question if it was not answered satisfactorily by Mr. Knott, and when I rose to claim the floor in order to ask Mr. Hunton to f. lift his promise to give a stisfactory answer, I was cut off by the rules and could not ask it. I now ask toe honorable gentleman, Chai men of the suo-ommittee, if he knows of and has read a telegram from Josiah (aldwell?

Mr. Hunton—Go on, sir.

Mr. Blaine—I want an answer to that,
Mr. Hunton—You shall have it.
Ar. Haine—And I want to know from the gentleman from Kentucky (Mr. Knott) whether he intends to produce that telegram.

Mr. Knott—I do, sir. This question of veracity has been raised by Mr. Blaine in my absence, after h. ving been assured by his friend that it would not be raised.

Mr. Frye—I sail. it would not be raised in the House.

a r. Knott—Did you know that it would be

Mr. Frye-Table 1 would be House.

Ar. Knott-Did you know that it would be raised here?

Ar. Frye-No, sir. I did not.

Ar. Knott-I did not suppose it would be after your statement, for I know you are a gentleman.

M. Frye-You will find that there has been no double dealing upon my part with you or any gentleman.

M. Frys-You will find that there has been no double dealing upon my part with you or any gentisman.

M. Khott-Not in the least, sir. I never have found it so. I stated in the House and I state here, verified by Mr. Frye, Mr. Lawrence, Mr. Hunton, Mr. Hurd, and Mr. Ashe, that I appointed the sub-committee on the Luttreli resolution long before the Tarbox resolution was heard of. You ask why did this matter slumber until the 3d or 4th of May? There were before the Judicia y Committee saveral investigations; there was an investigation of the lexas and Pacific Railroad Company, which consumed considerable time and up in which Judge Hunton was engaged. There we sat the same time going on—and it continued some time after that and was dropped—an investigation of the safe burglary conspiracy, upon which Mr. Ashe and Mr. Lawrence were engiged. In the mean time the impeachment of Mr. Belkinap was referred to the Judiciary Committee, and or. Hunton was appointed on the sub-committee to investigate that, so at the time the committee was absorbed. We were as basy as we could be upon these matters. You have asked some question about that telegram? Mr. Bilaine—Yes, I have sever I to ask, if you will do me the honor to answer them.

Mr. Knot.—I want to know whether you are going to produce that telegram to the House of Representatives.

All Abour The Caldwell Cablegram.

ALL ABOUT THE CALDWELL CABLEGRAM.

Mr. Knott-I never had any other intention Mr. Knott—I never hid any other intention than to produce that telegram to the Judiclary Commit ee.

Mr. Knott—I received that telegram on Thursday morning; I will state as particularly as I can recoilect the circumstances. I not gone to my breakfast, After breakfast I took a walk as usual, somewhat protracted, I came back to my room and my wife caller my attention to the telegram. I took it up and red it, and immediately started to the Capitol. Fust telegram existed my suspicion for this reason: A proposition had been made some time nefore by some member of the Judiclary Committee (I don't know by whom, for I was not presen.) that a telegraphic despatch should be sent to Josiah Calawell to know if ne would resure to this country and testify. That proposition was resisted, as I am informed, by Mr. Blaine and by Mr. Blaine's friends.

Mr. Blaine and by Mr. Blaine's friends.

Mr. Blaine and by Mr. Blaine's friends.

Mr. Knost—Some days afterward the question was again raised in the Judiclary Committee as to whether a telegraphic despatch should be sent asking Mr. Caldwell if he would come and testify. In that instance also Mr. Blaine's friends resisted the motion. The Committee on the Judiclary is accused a telegraphic despatch. I did not know where Mr. Caldwell was to

from Boston (Mr. Warren), and asked him where Mr. Caldwell might be found. He told me he did not know. I asked him to inquire, telling him that I and been instructed by the committee to send a dispatch to Mr. O idwell. He said he would write to a sentleman in Boston and ascertain. In the mean time I went to Judg' Hunton and told him I had a great variety of things on band, and asked him to take hold of that matter and find out where Mr. Caldwell was, and he telegraphed to him in my name. Mr. Warren, some dys afterwards, came to me and told me that he had received a letter from his friend in Boston informing him that his friend was comewhere—I think in It ly. When, therefore, I received a despitch from Mr. Caldwell without having despitch to him, it occurred to me that it was insplicious. Furthermore, there was simply at the top of the despatch the word "London," no month, no day, no place, no street, no bouse. I have since been informed that it is customary in London to keep the addresses of persons sending despatches, and not to put the address in the despatch isself. I did not know it at that time, and I do not know it now except from Information. As soon as I could after reading that despatch I came to the Capitol and read it to Judge Lvnde, and, I think, to Judge Lord, Mr. Jenka, and Mr. McMahon. I think it was to these four gentlemen that I read it. I know that these four gentlemen were present at the meeting, and my im rossion is that they were there when I read the despatch. I am confident that Judge Lynde was. That was on Thursday, On Frivay there was a meeting of the committee. A variety of subjects were under consideration, and this matter, so far as I know, was not mentioned.

Mr. Blaine—Did you read it to any other person of your committee besides Messrs. Lynde and Hunton?

WHY THE DESPATCH WAS SUPPRESED.

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why the despatch was suppressed.

Mr. Knott—Those were the only persons. I did not regard the telegraph despatch as a matter of evidence in any sense of the word. Had a despatch come from Mr. Caldwell saying Mr. Blaine was gulity, that he had got the bonds from him, it would have been injustice to Mr. Blaine—You permit me, however, to believe that it would have got out pretty soon. Mr. Knott—What do vou say, sir?

Mr. Blaine—I do not think you would have kept back testimony that would have burt me—that is what I have said, sir.

Mr. Knott—Do you mean to say that I would have done you such injustice as that?

Mr. Hunton—Let it be understood, gentlemen, that there must not be any interruptions.

Mr. Knott repeated that he intended that the telegraphic despatch should be laid before the committee and let the committee do what it pleased in the matter.

Mr. Blaine—Wupen were you intending to do

Mr. Knott—I bad not fixed any particular time for going it.
Mr. Blaine—Then I understand that you do not call that suppressing a despatch.
Mr. Knott—I do not.
Mr. Knott—I do not.

Mr. Knott—I do not.

Mr. Bi ine—Was it not suppressing it from the public for the time being?

Mr. Righte—Was it not suppressing it from the public for the time being?

Mr. Righte—What right had the public had to all of the inculpating testimony against me that went out.

Mr. Knott—My colleagues will all bear me witness that in every investigation which has taken place before a commit tee in which I have been engaged. I have been particularly careful to prevent anything from getting out that would inculpate anydody, before a report was made. I have been blamed by newspaper reporters for being to reticent for the simple reason that I did not want any man to be blamed through exparte statements made in a committee room.

Mr. Blaine—Can you tell me what processes or steps you are waiting on to publish the despatch or give it to the House?

Mr. Knott—I me coing to give the despatch to the House through the regular channel; thatis, through the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Blaine—You had a meeting of this committee, I think, vesterday?

Mr. Knott—I vesterday?

Mr. Knott—I vesterday?

Mr. Knott—I referred the matter of your resolution to the sub-committee. I suppose we will take our own way of transacting our own business.

Mr. Blaine—Can you give any information to the buoile as to when you expect to produce that despatch?

THE CONTENTS OF THE DESPATCH.

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Mr. Knott—I do not choose to do so. I choose
to transact business in my own way. So far as I
sm concerned, the public has had the substance
of that despatch from my own lips; I stated it

of that despatch from my own lips; I stated it on Monday.

Mr. Blaine—You said then, that Mr. Caldwell, in that despatch, stated that he would send an afflavit if necessary?

Mr. Knott—Yes, sir.

Mr. Blaine—That looked a good deal like a man who was ready to give testimony.

Mr. Knott—It looked to me a good deal this way, that if I had sent to a man in London asking him to send over a dispatch exculpating me I would proposity make that very suggestion, and if he were in intelligent man he must have known that an exporte affid vit made in London could not be received as evidence at all.

Mr. Blaine—Do you mean to imply by that that you have any evidence of the slightest character that I have had directly or indirectly any communication with Josiah Caldwell?

Mr. Knott—I have never said that you had.

Mr. Blaine—Your intimation just now meant that, or it meant nothing.

Mr. Knott—Vell supnose it did?

Mr. Blance—I want you to state whether you have the slightest evidence of it, alshough I have heard that you have been rummaging the telegraph offices through the country for such evidence.

Mr. Khott—Then you have heard a lie. That is what you have hea d.

Mr. Blaine—I am very glad to hear that it is a lie; but I want this to be understood, whether you have the slightest evidence that I have had in any manner whatever any communication with Joseph C id well.

Mr. Khott—I have no evidence of it, and I never have pretended that I had any.

Mr. Hun on then made a bilef statement in regard to his efforts to find Josian Caldwell, saying that ever since Mr. Knott had authorized him to telegraph to Call well as soon as he ascertained his address, he had been diligently employed, and several other gentlemen at his instance had ocen employed in trying to get the information desired. Mr. Hunton also proved by the record that before the larbox resolution was introduced in the House the committee had examined witnesses under the Luttrell resolution.

Mr. Lynde said that Mr. Knott showed the

had examined witnesses under the Luttrell resolution.

Mr. Lynde said that Mr. Knott showed the Caldweil cablegram to him, and that he told Mr. Knott that it should not be placed before the House or go on the records of the committee until its genuineness had been shown.

After further colledy between Mr. Blaine and members of the committee the committee adjourned until 10 A. M. to-morrow.

THE CALDWELL TELEGRAM.

The following is a copy of the telegrom received by Rep.esentative Knott on Thursday last, and which he furnishes for publication:

To Chairman House Judiciary Committee, Washington To chairman House Juneary Commune, Hamilton, B. C.;
Bave just read in New York papers Scott's evidence about our bond transaction, and can unly corroborate it. I never gave Blaine any Fort Smith Rahmay bonds, directly or indirectly. I have three force in railway contracts on my bands, which make it impossible for me to leave without great pecuniary loss or would glasily voluntarily come home and so testify. Can make affidavit to fuls effect and mail it if desired.

JOSIAH CALDWELL.

The scene between Represent tive Knott and Blaine to-day in the room of the Committee on the Judicary was at times of the most exciting ch racter, especially on the part of Mr. Knott, in consequence of questions asked by Mr. Blaine which Mr. Knott supposed impayined his honor. After the sub-committee adjourned, Mr. Knott, approaching Mr. Frye, a member of the committee, and who has been in attendance as the divisory friend of Mr. Blaine, said to him. "Mr. Frye, your friend Blaine is the God dannedest secondrel in America!" Mr. Frye replied: "You forzet yourself, Mr. Knott." "Yes," said Mr. Knott, "I do," and h thereupon immediately withdrew the remark, and apologized for having made it.

THE SULTAN'S SUICIDE The Report of Nineteen Physicians as to the

Manner of his Death.

Constantinople, June 7.—The official report on the cause of the death of the late Suit n, signed by nineteen physicians of all nationalities

contains the following statement: contains the following statement:

Upon being summoned by the Sul'an to ascertain the classe of death of Abdai Aris Khan, we found the body lying on a mattress. All parts of the body were cold and bloodiess, except that the outside was classed was classed with coagulated blood. The body was not rigid. The eyes and mouth were partially open. Limpid streams of blood were up in the arms and legs. The eyes and mouth were partially open. Limpid streams of blood were up in the arms and legs. The eyens and cunital stream yellow the beind of the left arm were cut. Only the small veins of the right arm were cut; the arteries were intact. We were shown a pair of very sharp and blood-stained acissors, and were told that Abdul Azis himself inflicted the above-described wounds there with the from hemority of the ophilon that death resulted from hemority of the ophilon that death resulted from hemority could be the wounds. Lastry, the direction and nature of the ounds, and the instrument which is said to have produced them, caused us to come to the conclusion that the case is one of sincide.

Parker Winning a Race at Last. PHILADELPHIA, June 7.—This afternoon at Suffolk Park George Parker made 90 miles in 3 hours 57% minutes, using 20 mustangs to do the work. His contract was to ride the distance in four hours. There was a slim attend nee. The best mile was run in 2:16. The first five miles were accomplished in 1126.

Gossip Behind the Scenes. Theatrical people are all talking about Sam Devere's story of "Glitter and Flash," which illustrates the eventful career of two well-known song and dance artists. This stirring story is ready this morning in No. 34 of the Bone of the World.—Ade.

THE CRIME OF A HIRED MAN

SHOCKING MURDER OF A VERMONT FARMER'S YOUNG WIFE.

The Murderer Running Naked to the House of Neighbors-The Terrible Speciacle in Charles Butler's Home-A Confession,

St. Albans, Vt., June 6 .- About ten niles from this town, in the vicinity of the village of Highgate Centre, there stands a small frame dwelling, not far from the main road, but distant some fifty rods from any other house, which has been the scene of a most shocking murder. Both the house and the farm on which it stands are owned by Charles Butler, an industrious and respected man about 25 years old, and there he has lived happily with his young wife Alice, whom he married three years ago, she being then an orphan, a little under the age of 18. With them lived Butler's father, a man of advanced age, but no other relative. They had no chidren, and the household was completed by a hired man named Edward Tatro, young Frenchman of 21 years, who assisted in

the work about the farm.
On Friday, the 2d of this month, the elder Butler left the house on a visit to a neighbor,

On Friday, the 2d of this month, the elder Butler left the house on a visit to a neighbor. About nightfall young Butler also went away, driving to the village on business. His wife went to their nedroom, saving she felt tred and not quite well, and I y down upon the bed. Butler asked Tatro whether he wished to go long, but the latter said he preferred to remain in the house.

Butler asked from the village at about ten o'clock. As he neared his house he was surprised to find it entirely dark; not a glimmer of light from any wincow. He opened the door, and as he entered, stumbled in the dark against some object extended on the floor, which from lits shale, as near as he could make it out, he supposed to be the body of Tatro, lvinz there asieed. He called him by name, but received no reply. He pushed the object with his foot, but there was no responsive movement. With an undefined dread he felt about the room for a match. Finding the match box, he struck a light. It filesered and went out, but by the uncertain and momentary flash he saw blood on the floor and caught a tearful gimpse of a disfigured corpse. The next match burned and revealed the bleeding body of his wife, the clothing aimost all torn off, and extended there cold and dead.

At that terrible spectacle he rushed aghast from the house, and mounting a horse rode wildly to get assistance from the neighbors. As he reached the gate the sounds of hurrying footsteps and confused voices struck upon his erro, and on the street he met, stroup of excited men coming toward the house together. Ihe murdered woman lay on the floor, near the be cadoor, her head crushed and the brain protrusing through it. Her hands were beaten black, and bruises and seratches disfigured the neck and shoulders. An old musket which had long been in the nouse, three pieces of stove wood, and an axe lay near by, all of them deeply staned with blood. On the floor, near the be cadoor, her head crushed and the brain protrusing through it. Her hands were beaten black, and bruises and seratch

and his torn shirt were blotched and spattered with it. Nearly naked as he was, he had come running to several neighboring houses crying that "Alice is being murdered," and shouting for assistance. He said two men were in the house killing "Alice," and on his way back with the party whom he had assembled, and who were armed with boes, ixes, and whatever they could lay hands on, he tore stakes from the fences to arm nimself and others in the crowd. He was nearly crazy with excitoment, giving vent to it in sous and yells. He was closely watched until a police officer could be brought from the village, and was then given into custody. The general theory is that he took off his pants in the kitchen and went up to the bedroom where Alice Butler was lying, to force her to yield to his wishes, and that upon her resisting, he assaulted her with a chair, followed her down into the kitchen, and there, in madness and desperation, completed his bloody work.

At the Coroner's inquest Tarro, being himself.

work.

At the Coroner's inquest Tatro, being himself placed on the witness stand, told the following

man came no stairs he turned upon me. I saw Alice a, after size got up stairs, but uin not see him strike ier. I he man hau a fui neard over the face. I heard he man say something down stairs about noney, out le did not say anything to either of us up stairs, should ay the man had on rubber boots. He might have been not sis socking feet. He did not have anything in his sous when he came up stairs. When Alice fell she elt from the stairs.

This story is not believed by anybody. Tatro till terminate this, but he is growing less tous.

This story is not believed by anybody. Tatro still persists in it, but he is glowing less positive, and shows such signs of weakness that a full confession is expected soon.

Tatro is small and of light build, but wiry and strong for his siz. He has an aged whowed mother, who lives in the neighborhood, and a sister. He did not have a bid reputation, but was considered somewhat of a dare devil. No doubt whatever is entertained by anybody in this vicinity that this shocking murder was committed by him, precisely as was surmised from the very first.

St. Albans, Vt., June 7.—Edward Tatro, in jil here for murdering Mrs. Butler of High-gaie, made a full confession of guit this afternoon, but the details are withheld by the sherill for the present.

BREWERS IN CONSULTATION. How Prohibitory and Excise Laws Have Increased the rate of Liquors.

PHILADELPHIA, June 7.-The sixteenth annu. I Congress of the United States Brewers Association met here to-day. The meeting hav-

ing been opened by an address of welcome by the President of the Brewers' Association of this city, Mr. H. H. Rueter of Boston, President this city, Mr. H. H. Rueter of Boston, President of the United States Brewers' Association, delivered an address. He said that aithough the general stagnation of business in the country had unfavoracly affected the brewing trade, the Commissioner of Internal Revenue's last report of the receipts from fermented liquors snowed an increase of 367,268 barrels in the sales of beer for the ten montus ending April 30, 1876, ever the sales for the corresponding months in the previous year. Spesking of the effect of laws regulating the sale of inquor, Mr. Rueter said that the probability laws foroidding the sale of both fermented and dischied liquors, and the license laws by imposing the same stringent restrictions on both classes of liquors bad increased the use of strong drink. Distined inquors, small in oulk, easily conveyed and safely bidden, found their way wherever demand for them exists, through illegal channels, while ale had beer, too bulky and too perishable to be handled with the same facility and safety, were driven, to a great extent, out of consumption. Potent distilled liquors were sure to take their place. He thought to at instead of trying to prevent the sale of lager beer, the people should encourage its introduction into the grog shops, and in that way substitute a comparatively harmless beverage for strong distilled liquor.

The ale and beer rewers of the United States have subscribed \$37,190.74 toward their industrial exhibition at the Centennual Exposition in Philadelpuia. of the United States Brewers' Association, de-

Yesterday's Shooting at Creedmoor.

The Destruction of Valuable Property. ELIZABETH. June 7 .- A. R. Reeves's factory and coal yards were entirely destroyed by fire to-day. The loss is \$18,000. Part of the factory was occupied by Joshua Martin & Co.'s dyring establi himent, containing new machinery valued at \$23,000, which is rul...d; also \$40,000 worth of dye stuffs, which was destroyed, together with a large quantity of cotton goods, valued at \$2,000, just received for dyeing.

NEW ORLEANS, June 7.—The Morgan Line steamship Austin, from Havans, struck a sing in the river, twenty-two miles below this city, yesterday after-toon, and sunk. Her cargo was valued at \$50,000. Suchadon board 700 hogsheads of sugar. The vessel was valued at \$125,000, and is a total loss. No insurance.

News for Actors and Actresses. is ready this morning in No. 34 of the Boys of the World. It is called "Gitter and Fisch," and is likely to create much excitement.—Ads.

THE EASTERN CRISIS.

Servia Bent on War-The Czar and the Em-

London, June 7 .- A special despatch from Vienna to the Times says that the united efforts of the powers might still succeed in makng Servia respect an armistice if one was con cluded with the insurgents. Prince Gortscha koff's recent despatches cautioning Prince Milan of Servia, seem to be without effect.

A special despatch from Berlin to the Time says that the Istok, the organ of the Servian Cabinet, declares war unavoidable, now that the Turk has triumphed and that the programme of the northern powers has been rejected.

The official Russian Invalide says the insur

gents are not likely to accept the armistice.

Special despatches from Berlin to the Stan Special despatches from Berlin to the Standard and Telegraph say that considerable uneasiness has been created there by the sudden return of Prince Bismarck from Lauenburg for protracted conferences with the Emperor. The uneasiness is increased by the announcement that the Emperor's departure for Ems is postponed. The Standard's special says that rumor connects these events with certain exasserated claims made on Germany for support cy Russia, in ner Eastern policy, which Prince Bismarck, it is reported, is not inclined to sanction.

The Post prints extracts from the Cologne Gazette and the Berlin Tribuna deprecating a too close adherence to the views of Russia.

Berlin, June 7.—The Provinzial Correspondes, a semi-official journ it, to-day in reviewing the recent events at Constantinople says:

"The Governments, which in pursuance of the Berlin conferences had acreed to address suggestions to the Porte, have been led by the accessis n of the new sovereign to postpone them; but the objects of the bowers remain the same, and under the new aspect of affairs a further understanding will be had as to their att inment. The sgreement between the powers which formed the basis of the former decisions, and the present situation in Europe generally, justify us in our unwavering belief that their common aims will be attained with the preservation of the peace of Europe."

Alluding to the postponement of the Emperor William's visit to Ears, it says: "The Czar will defer his departure about a week. It is certain the monarchs will be at Ems together several days next week."

Cairo, June 7.—The reports circulated in London that the Khedive had been summoned to Constantinople, and that a disagreement existed between the Khedive and the Ottoman Government, are officially contradicted.

The EMEWS FROM THE SEAT OF WAR.

THE NEWS FROM THE SEAT OF WAR. THE NEWS FROM THE SEAT OF WAR.

RAGUSA, June 7.—Intelligence received here
from Sclavonic sources is that Prince Karageorgevic's legion defeated the Turks in the neighborhood of Carkoviko. In Dosnia, on the 3d of
June, killing 160 men. On the following day 2,300
'lurks capitulated. Many insurrents have petitioned Austria to grant them an asylum, alleging that if they are refused they are in danger of staryation. ger of starvation.

BELGHADE, June 7.—Two batteries of artillery and a detachment of infantry started for the irontier by way of Kraquwevatz to-day. Gen. Tehernajef and the general staff have also left for the Bosnian frontier.

THE PRISON CONGRESS.

The Jall System of the Country Denounced

The National Prison Congress held three essions yesterday. There were 190 delegates, representing twenty-seven States, and among tine Republic, Australia, France, It ly, Mexico, and Sweden. The Rev. Fred H. Wines, LL.D., of Illinois, presented the first paper. The ques-tion discussed was, "What system should be ing purpose, construction, and discipline?"

The author held that the jail system of the

country was hopelessly bad. Few counties were able to construct a model prison. The conclusion to which he had arrived was that the State should assume the control of all criminals of

should assume the control of all criminals of whatever class; that prisons should be graded; and that the house of detention should be the only prison supported by the county.

The Hon. Joseph Burnet, President of the Massachusetts Board of Prison Commissioners, read a paper on the "Construction of Prisons for Women," and he was followed by Mrs. C. F. Coffin, of the Board of Managers of the Indiana Female Prison and Girls' Reformatory, who discussed the system of treatment applied to the imm-tex of female prisons.

The two most interesting papers read at the second session were by Mrs. Mary E. Rockwell, Assistant Superintendent of the Girls' Industial Reform School, Middlesown, Conn., a. d the Rev. Charles Loring Brace.

Mr. Brace's paper dealt with the question whether the public schools, juvenile a ylums, protectories, and reformatories are sufficient to neet the wants of society with respect to destitute, neglected, and exposed children. The evil and danger of the large and increasing number of children not reached by the public school system is one which has for some time occupied the attention of pinlenthroplets. In 1870 increased of children not reached by the public school system is one which has for some time occupied the attention of pinianthropists. In 1870 there were 100,000 children not enrolled as pupils; in 1874 the number had not decreased. The nonattenuants are always the feeders of the criminal class. Of this large multitude the great proportion could not e me under any legal enactment concerning vagrancy or idleness. The majority are employed, the girs working in factories of assisting their mothers, and the bows in shops and factories, or in those street occupations which engage so many thousand children for a part of each day. If any one of these were taken, before a court on charge of vagrancy, he could easily prove that he was employed at a lawful avocation, and would no doubt show that he was keeping both himself and members of his family from becoming a public charge. It is for this reason that the late compulsory law has broken down with this class, although with another class it has done much good.

The number of children on the rolls of the Ald Secrety's schools is 10,000. In the Home of the Friendless are 5,000 more, and in the other industrial schools an equal number.

The evening assistion of the Congress was taken up with a discussion of the Question, "Would the abolishment of the death penalty be likely to diminish the crime of murder?"

The Hon. Edward J. Phelps of Burilington, Vt., read a paper in which reasons were given why the death penalty should oe abolished. Several other delegates took part in the discussion. Among these were Dr. Irenesus Prime, Dr. Wides, A. M. Powell, and Mr. Stout of Kentecky. system is one which has for some time

THE CANAL FRAUDS. Some of the Accounts the Ring Men have Against the rtate.

ALBANY, June 7 .- An important report will be handed in to the Canal Board to-morrow by State Engineer Van Buren upon the pending contract, extraordinary repairs upon the canals Under the St. John law of last winter the Canal Board was directed to settle all these contracts in an equitable manner, and abolish for ever the system which has been so fruitful of immense frauds. Mr. Van Buren, in his report, gives a Mst of twenty-five contracts dome since Jan. 1, 1868, the final accounts of which have not been accepted by either himself or his predecessors, and upon the last estimates of which an aggregate sum of \$1.23,000 was demanded from the date of which the Auditor's Department has paid \$1.020,000.

Also a list of twenty two contracts which have been accepted by the State Engineer, aggregating \$645,000 claimed from the State, of which \$408,000 n s been paid. Several final certificates issued for these contracts still remain unpaid, owing to alleged fraud in the conduct of the work, or other unlawful proceedings in connection with the contract. Among the certificates hus remaining unpaid are the famous williard Johnson ones, which ex-Auditor Thayer is now said to hold. in an equitable manner, and abolish for ever the

A Tilden Delegation from Wisconsin. MILWAUKER, June 7.-The Democratic State Mil.wauker, June 7.—The Democratic State Convention met in this city to-day. The Hon. Moses M. Strong or lowa presided. Theodore Rudolph of La Crosse, James R. Doolittle of Racine, George B. Smith of Dane, and Alexander Mitchell of Milwaukee were chosen delegates at large to the National C. Evention. Two delegates were also chosen from each Congressional district. Of the twenty delegates from the State sev. Licen are for Tilden a d three are uncommitted. A resolution instructing the delegation to vote as a unit was indefinitely positioned after a warm debate,

An Accident to a New York Merchant. As a train on the Southern Railroad of Long

Island was leaving Richmond Hill last evening Mr. Charles O'Connor, a well-known New York merchant, having been delayed in leaving the train, attempted to swing off after it started. He missed his footing and felt under the wheels, which cut off his right leg above the knee and the other at the ankie. It is thought he cannot recover.

PORTLAND, Me., June 7 .- The body of a ma found in the water at Vaughan's bridge to-day is supposed to be that of Frederick Brennen of Bartiett, N H., who disappeared last winter after having been paid several months, wages. A large stone was attached to his neck, and there were other circumstances indicating that the man was undoubtedly murdered. The affair will be investigated.

Important Discovery.

On our fourth page will be found conclusive evidence of the importance of Dr Lighthill's discovery in the treatment of catarrh and deatness.—Ade

THE BILLIARD PLAYERS.

Rudolphe's Fatal Luck and Daly's Norve-Sexton's Magic Touch of the Ivory.

The fifth and sixth prizes offered at the Philadelphia blillard tournament were played for in Irving Hall last evening. Maurice Daly won the game and the fifth prize, \$300, by lively and skilful playing, from A. P. Rudolphe. The last prize, of \$200, Rudolphe carried off. Maurice Daly won the lead, but scored nothing. Ru dolphe ran 43. Daly won 19 and a cypher to two misses that Rudolphe made, and then Daly cornered the balls and rolled up 75, 63 of them being made with tedious but marvellous care, played wretchedly, only scoring 16 in six innings when his string stood at 55, Daly showed 105.

when his string stood at 55, Daly showed 105.

In the eighth inning Rudolphe played extremely well, but a bad calculation shortened his run to 23. In the next inning Daly scored a run of 52, making any heautiful caroms. He stood then 188 to Rudolphe's 88. It was Rudolphe's good fortune just then to get the balls in a favorable position, and he coaxed 51 points from them, leaving him but 2 behind Daly. This changed the charscier of the same, and sw.kened a new interest in it. Daly recovered his lost position in a run that was a succession of brilliant shots, and it netted him 72 billiands. Rudolphe had an inning and made 2, and then the American scored 27, making his string 259 to Rudolphe's 160. Rudolphe followed this with a count of 1, and Daly added 11 to his score. Rudolphe's nerve cozed sway rapidly. He made three clubers in succession, while Daly strode manfully toward the end of the game, reaching it with a run of 25. At the close Rudolphe had only 163 points.

The game occupied one hour and thirty minutes. Daly's average was 163; this hignest runs were 75, 72, 52. Budolone's best was 51.

After this contest William Sexton and George Slosson entertained the audience with an exhibition game. Sexton seemed to conjure the balls into intelligence and submission, making them net him 176 before Slosson had sained five. When Slosson had only 12 Sexton ran 124, and finished the game. His average was 37%.

To-night the New York Centenni 1 Tournament for prizes, amounting to \$1.500, will be opened by a contest between George Slosson and A. P. Rudolphe. The games will consist of 600 points. In the eighth inning Rudolphe played extremely

THE TRIAL OF LORD.

A Witness Who lins Had a Deal of Trouble BUFFALO, June 7 .- In the Lord trial to-

day Louis J. Bennett, on his cross-examination by Mr. Cogswell, testified that for past months be had been laboring under great mental agita-tion about this whole matter. While before the Legislative Investigating Committee witness said he had been placed in chage of an officer for about ilege of conferring with counsel except within hearing of the committee. He was also deprived of the privilege of communicating with his family or friends, and was kept by the officer his family or friends, and was kept by the officer at a crivate house, where he was removed from a hotel. Subsequently witness was indiced, and is now under indictment. He had been promised immunity from the consequences of this indictment by the State authorities, the Actorney-General, and others. He was required to give bail in the sum of \$5.000 while at Albany, in spite of which he was kept in the custody of an officer and separated from his friends. His private papers at his office here bad been seized while he was under arrest, and the \$9.000 certificate was among them. Mr. Orr came here with an order from him (Bennett) to get certain papers from his safe, and not being attified with those he had an order for, waited here until he received a telegraphic order from Bennett, which had been dictated by Mr. Ms-gone, and signed by Bennett at the time he was alsoring under such mental agit tion that he did not know what he was signing; that the order directed Orr to take all the papers that he order directed Orr to take all the papers that he corn of the control of the safe; that he repe tedly said to the Governor's Commissioners that he did not know what he was about, so great was his perturbation of mind.

Following the testimony of Bennett, Mesars.

man were examined. Their testimony was on the main a repetition of that brought out on the former trial.

BLAINE'S ONE SUPPORTER.

Coukling Denounced and Bristow Snubbed by the Anti-Custom House Party. The Anti-Custom House Republican Central Committee met in Science Hall last evening, declaring that the House of Representatives is composed of partisan scandal mongers whose highest aim is to tarnish our na-tional reputation and to obtain the petty places once filled by crippled Union soldiers; attacking the close corporation tactics of the Custom city; advising the Postmaster, the Collector, and Police Commissioner Wheeler to attend to their official duties and not to go to Cincinnati to "misrepresent the people, and how! for so-called layorite sons;" pledging the organization to use their utmost endeavors to secure from the Republican National Convention the nomination of a candidate for the Presidency who shall command the confidence of the people.

Ant. George Velifort, of the Independent Germ n Republican Organization, said that his association favored the nomination of Henjamin H. Bistow for the Presidency. This speech, and a resolution offered thereupon by Mr. S. N. Lecomic, approving the Republican Reform Cluu's r. solution urging Mr. Bristow's nomination, created a commotion. Mr. James Halpin first obtained the floor. He was not a Bristow man; there were other o ndicates as good as him. The committee should not bolster up any candidate. All that they wished to do was to prevent the nomination of Roscoc Consiling (Appla se.) Mr. Thomas Kirkpatrick then made a vitter attack on Senator Conkling and the managers of the Custom House party. He named Mr. Conkling the New York swell, and said that he helped President Grant to break down Charles Sumner and aided in the defeat of Gov. Dix. The Republican party in this city was controlled by ex convicts and vagabonds, and its Central Committee was a "rogues" gallery." Mr. George W. Rose thought that ex-Speaker Blaine had done nothing yet in withdraw from him the support of honest Republicans. He believed that the Republican inchest would be Biaine and Bristow. William Cullen Eryant had told him that he would support Mr. Blaine. At that time, however, the ex-Speaker's character bad not been assailed. At this point, Mr. Lecomites of amended his resolution. The resolution was then passed. city; advising the Postmaster, the Collector and Police Commissioner Wheeler to attend to

THE LATEST OLD WORLD NEWS.

International Pigeou Shooting-Ira A. Paine's Victories in Loudon.

Victories in Loudon.

London, June 7.—The international pigeon shooting match between Ira A. Paine of New York, and Capt. Putton of London, which resulted in a tie on last Saurday, was decided at the grounds of the Gun Club to-day. Paine won essily, killing 24 birds out of 30, while his autagonist secured only 20.

Suosequently a match was arranged between Paine and Capt. Sheiry, the conditions being £10 a side, 20 bird., and 27 yards rise. Paine was again victorious, winning by 1 bird only, killing 15 to Capt. Sheiry 14.

Louis Philippe's Remains. PARIS, June 7.-The Count of Paris has gon to England to bring to France the remains of Louis Philippe, Queen Amelia, the Duchess of Orleans, the Duchess of Aumaie, and the Prince of Conde. The remains will be landed at Honfieur on Thursday, and will be taken to Dreux on Friday, where they will be rein-terred in the chapel built by Louis Philippe for the burnal of his family. The transfer of the boules and their rein-serment will be strictly private.

The Queen Downger of Sweden Dead phine Maximilienne Eugenie of Sweden is dead. She was born on the 14th of March, 1807, and was the daughter of Eugene, the Duke of Leuchtenberg, and his wife Augusta Amalie, tac daughter of King Maximilan of Bavaria. The Frincess Josephine was married on the 19 h of June, 1823, to King Occar the First, who died in 1859.

The French University Bill Passed. VERSAILLES, June 7.—The Chamber of Deputies to day passed the University Education oill, giving the State the exclusive right to confer degrees. "Bue final vote stood 388 years to 128 navs.

Boss Shepherd as a Delegate. WASHINGTON, June 7.—The Republicans this district, repudiating a convention held in Majast to elect two desertes to the Cheinnatt Convition, met to-cay and elected ex-Gov. Shepherd a Frederick Douglass.

SPARKS FROM THE TELEGRAPH.

There was a heavy frost near Milford, Pa., on Tuesday night.
The St. Louis Club was defeated by the New Havens, 10 to 6.

The Republicans of the Sixth Illinois Congressional District to-day nominated Thomas G. Henderson for Congress. The President yesterday nominated William William William William Warding, and Winthrop W. Ketcham to be United States Consul at Cardin, and Winthrop W. Ketcham to be United States District Judge for the Western District of Poansylvanis, vice McCandiess, retired.

LIFE IN THE METROPOLIS.

DASHES HERE AND THERE BY THE SUN'S REPORTERS.

The Atlantic National Bank Defaleation-The

Cashier Testifying that All his Specula-tions were Known by the President. Charles B. Strong, receiver of the Atlantic National Bank, sued Glies Taintor, father of Frank L. Taintor, the defaulting cashier of the bank, upon a bond for \$20,000 given by him for his son's honest perbond for \$20,000 given by him for his son's honest performance of his duties. The case was on trial in Supreme Court Circuit yesterday. F. L. Taintor was tried and convicted for embeszling \$375,000 of the funds of the oank. The defence is that after the discovery of some of the inregularities in the cashier's accounts, there was an arrangement where'y Glies Taintor gave bis note for \$5.000, and F. L. Taintor turned over to the bank instraices on his life for \$15.000, and it is claimed that the bond was then discharged. A second defence is that all the originations of F. L. Taintor subsequent to that arrangement were matters to which the officers of the bank were privy, and which they concealed from defendant, and that this concealement discharged him from all liability, even if his bond survive: the first settlement Frank L. Taintor, who was brought from the Albany Frankentiary on a wit of nakeas corpus adtestificandum, testified that all his speculations subsequently of the priving of the noise by his rather were for the bank and that the President of the bank knew all he dad, and gave his assent-

Belknapism in the Fire Department—A Sult to Get the Money Back.

The case of Cabill against Warren, in which the plaintiff saceto recover \$100, which he swars he paid to the defendant on condition that Warren would secure the plaintiff an appointment in the Fire Department, came up again yesterday in the Sixth District Court before Justice Kelly. The plaintiff was not present, owing to lithess. Werren appeared, for the first time in the case, and acknowledged that he now one that he case, and acknowledged that he now one to all the case, and acknowledged that he now one to all the case, and so the support of the case, the confidence of the case, the further hearing was aujourned until Saturday next.

A Man with a Long Black Beard Wanted.

James Shaw, an intelligent young Irishman,
was yesterday given a ceil in the Tombs, under the
written order of Justice Bixby. Shaw presented to the
paying teller of the Oriental Bank a check bearing the
forged signature of ex-Sheriff Walters. The check was
for \$300. Shaw says that he met a man wearing a long
black beard in front of 696 Ninth avenue. The man inquired affectionstely siter Shaw's health, and asked
the young man whether he was looking for mptorment. This was jost what Shaw was alter, and health
so. The man promised to employ him, and asked for
references. Shaw said that he could furnien all that
need be required. Then the man took from his pooket
a large wal et and banded Shaw the forged cheek, saying, "Go to the bank and get it cashed, I will await
your return." Shaw weat to the bank, and was han ed
over to the poice. The whereabouts of the man with
the long black beard are unknown.

Senator Conkling's Wire Pullers. Renator Conking's Wire Pullers.

The Republican Club will start to Cincinnath to-day. The members will march down Broadway from Union square, and take a special train of palace cars in J-raey City at 6 o'clock. The party will number about one hundred persons. They favor the claims of Sena tor Conkiling for the Presidential nomination. Among them are Col. J. Schuyler Crosby, President of the club; C. Voiney Kins. John J. O'Belen, Adderman Pinckney, the Hon. Bernard signin, Gen. Sharpe, Col. A. P. Kechum, Major Bullard, ex-Commensioner Vol. A. P. Kechum, Major Bullard, ex-Commensioner Vol. A. P. Kechum, Major Bullard, ex-Company the party. Another delegation for 160 start for Cincinnati to-morrow night. They are intended to offset the Britatow delegation from this city.

a Collector Arthur, Police Commissioner Wheeler, John I. Davenport, and Jacob M. Pattieson, Jr., the Chairman of the Central Committee, all of whom are Conking's supporters, started for Cincinnati yesterday

Col. Underhill of the Twenty-seventh (West-chester) Regiment, finding cash too scarce in his regi-ment to justify encamping at Philadelphia this year, week's camp, and they have all the recreation they need. As long as they attend to their art is in the day, they are allowed to go home for the night, if they are allowed to go home for the night, if they obefore "retreat" or sunset, when the countersign is out. Most of them preter to at y in camp, as the Colonel has ordered all the year's legal drills to be e-noentrated into a single week, and it costs more for the mea to go and come by railroad every day than it does to remain in camp.

A Mother's Grief.

Mrs. Hope, of 418 Columbia street, Brooklyn, yesterday complained that four of her culidren, who had been in the Home for Destitute Children in Butier street, had been sent West without her consent, and that she was unable to get any trace of them. Her bushand left her in November last, and she was unable to support her children. Through the Charity Commissioners she got them into this fastitution. She visited them regularly as often as the rules permitted. On wednessay she cilled to see them, and was to d that they in the leed sent away to homes in the West. She was told that the managers could not tell where the children were until they had reached the places to which they had been sent.

C rl Sala, who abducted Katie Vienot from her parents' home, 69 East Eighty-tourth street, on Tues-d. y, was arrested at Greenaburg station, on the Belvidere and Delaware Railroad yesterday. They remained dere and Delaware Railroad yesterday. They remained in Bound Brook on Tuesday light. Sala assaulted the girl, and then made the girl sleep on the floor. In the morning they started to Philadelphia, out were put off the trail for non-payment of large. They will seed to the trail for non-payment of large. They will seed to started the attention of Superincondense of the secondaried them to Trenton, in his ed-Sala over to the pilec, and took the girl to his own home. Mr. Vienot prought his child home last night. Sala is held for a regulation from Gov. Tileen.

Interesting to the Lawyers.

The suit of Krymborg against O'Brien, exsherin, illustrates the uncertainties of the law. The controversy was over an alleged wrongful setzure of a cigar store. The judgment of nonsuit on the first trial before Judge J. F. Daly was reversed at General Term, Judge Robinson giving the opinion. Then the judgment of nonsuit on the second trial before Judge Robinson was reversed by Judge J. F. Daly. Yesterday Judge Robinson again nonsuited the plaintif, and it remains to be seen what will be the fate of that decision. While the ciaim is out about \$500, the costs exceed \$600.

The New York Yacht Club Regatts. The New York Yucht Club Regatts.

In the annual regatts of the New York Yachb Club to-d-y there will be prizes for keel schooners, for first-class schooners measuring 7,000 cubic teet and over, for acconductas schooners less than 7,000 feet, for first-class roops 2,000 cubic feet and over, and for second-class shoots under 2,000 certs and over, and for second-class shoots under 2,000 certs and sicoops will also be sailed for. The course has been changed so as to make the finish below the birds, of States Island. The Sudden Death of Dr. Stone. Dr. John Osgood Stone, of 27 West Twenty-third street, fell in a fit in Broadway yesterday, and

died a few minutes afterward. He was a native of Sairm. Mass., and was about sixty-three years of age. He graduated at Harvard, and soon thereafter went to Europe. For nearly forty years he practised in this Westerd Union's Profitable Business. At the quarterly meeting of the Directors of the Western Union Telegraph Company yesterday, the net profits for the quarter ending June 30 were said to be \$735,488.77. A dividend of one and one-half per cent. is to be paid on the 15th of July.

Henry C. Bull Released. Col. Henry C. Bull, who killed Michael Husses in Pearl street, Brooklyn, was yesterday discharged on

The Weather Office Prediction. Southwest winds, warmer, partly cloudy or clear weather, and rising followed by falling barometer.

JOTTINGS ABOUT TOWN

"Constant Reader."-You are a citizen of the "A Widow."—Write to the Commissioner of Pen 10ms at Washington.

Lena Lebeginse, fifty-two years old, of 2 Walker stree., was found dead in bed last ment. It is Orville, and not Howell Gardiner who is dying in Newark of rheumatism and liver complaint. The Hon. James Bain, Lord Provost of Glas-gow, and Miss Bain, arrived in the Anchora yesterday. The Board of Eincation has resolved to close the public schools for the summer vacation on the 3d of July.

Maria Spelterint, the rope walker, will give an ambitton in Jones's Wood Colosseum, at 4:30 P. M. to-Barry Sullivan, A. Sullivan, and Jenkins Van Schalck were passengers in the Russia, for Liverpool, festerday.

At the Union Square Theatre the perform-ance this evening will be for the benefit of Mr. Thomas F. Snea, head usher. On Tuesday the body of Isaac Pike, a patient of the Ward's Island Assylum for Lunatics, was found floating in the East river. For the last three days Commodore Vander-bilt has cessed to suffer pain. Yesterday he was in about the same condition as on Tuesday.

The Assistant Grand Lecturer of the State of New Yors wil confer the faird Degree in ionic Lodge, No 486, F. and A. M., Bleccker street and Bowery, this

Frederick Speir, of 114 Cherry street, on being fined \$10 for reckiess driving, flung his pocketuook at the head of Justice Bixoy, in the Essex Market Court yesterday, and an additional fine of \$26 was izaposed for contempt of court.